

About Prohibition

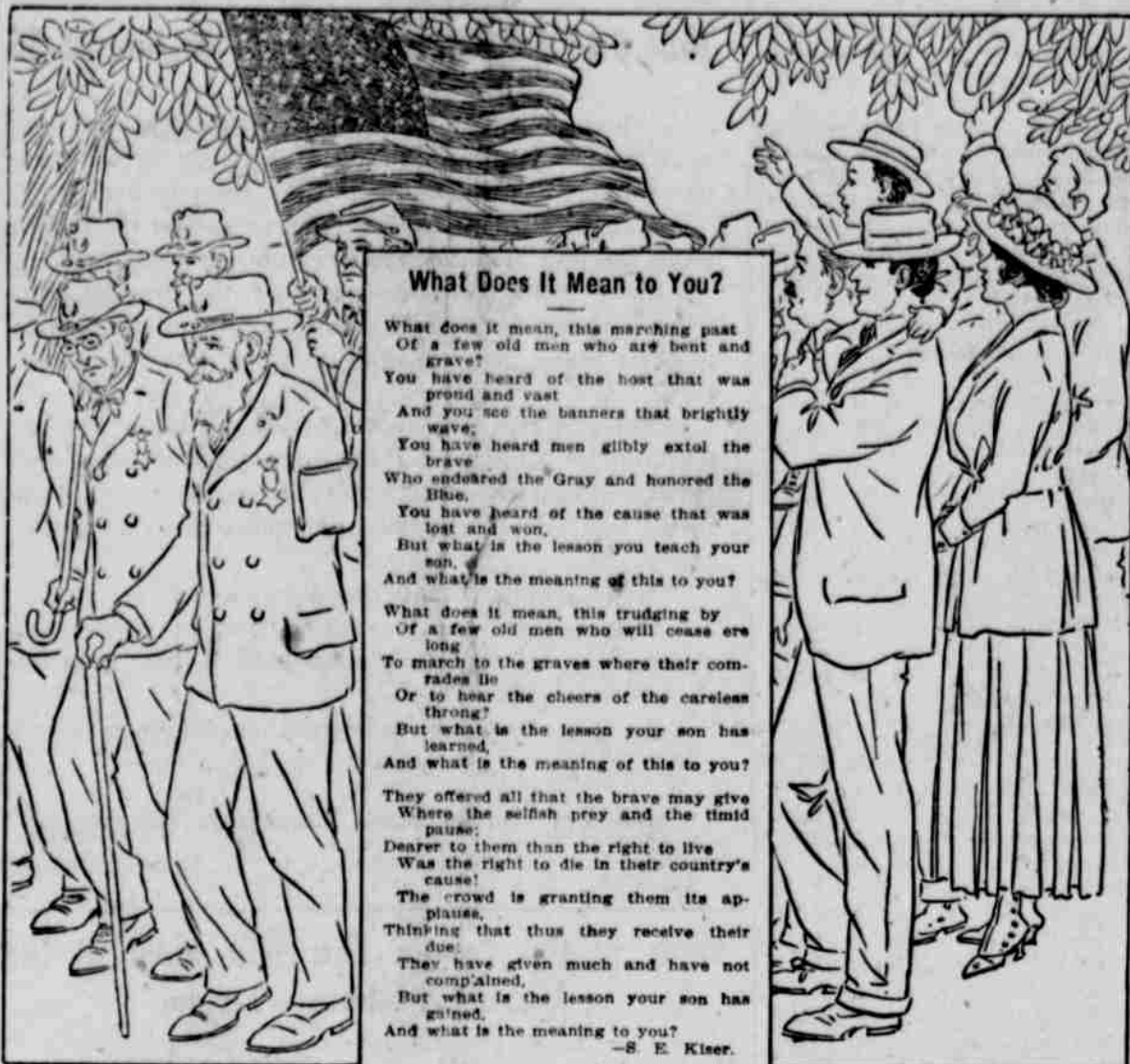
On next July 1st, unless Congress reverses itself, the United States outlaws the liquor traffic by act of Congress. National prohibition of the liquor traffic by Constitutional Amendment becomes effective January 16, 1920. Thus the legal manufacture and sale of beer and whiskey comes to an end in all our great nation. More than two-thirds of all the states had prohibited liquor by state law before the federal government made prohibition nationwide. Now the forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and all territories climb aboard the water wagon to remain there until two-thirds of all the states repeal the Eighteenth Amendment in the same fashion it has been adopted. No one believes this will be done.

A little more than half a century ago our Nation destroyed human slavery. We were the last civilized country to outlaw the slave traffic. Now in the great temperance reform our beloved Land has the honor of being the first to completely free herself from this curse. Other countries, however, are not far behind America in this movement. Canada is a partner and Denmark a close second. New Zealand missed her chance to enter with us this year by 1800 majority. The campaign against alcohol is now world-wide.

A great international convention with delegates from fifty countries is to meet in Washington, D. C., the first of next month. Tours of dry cities and states are now being conducted by the Anti-Saloon League to show the visiting delegates from other countries just how much prohibition of liquor aids business and lessens crime. This international congress at Washington is the opening movement of a campaign against alcohol which will end in complete and final banishment of liquor throughout the whole world.

The Peace Congress at Paris has recognized this fact by several articles in the peace pact relating to the regulation of the liquor traffic. The world knows that alcohol is humanity's greatest enemy and it now appears that out of the War is coming the settlement. Let us feel a just pride that America has pointed the way and instead of being the last as in the case of human slavery has been the first to banish liquor. We as Kentuckians must remember that next November we are called upon to write into our State Constitution a clause forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in Kentucky. Only by voting overwhelmingly for this amendment to our State Charter can we show ourselves in step with the progress of our age.

Memorial Day



What Does It Mean to You?

What does it mean, this marching past
Of a few old men who are bent and
gravel?
You have heard of the host that was
proud and vast
And you see the banners that brightly
wave,
You have heard men glibly extol the
brave
Who adorned the Gray and honored the
Blue,
You have heard of the cause that was
lost and won,
But what is the lesson you teach your
son,
And what is the meaning of this to you?
What does it mean, this trudging by
Of a few old men who will cease ere
long
To march to the graves where their com-
rades lie
Or to hear the cheers of the careless
throngs?
But what is the lesson your son has
learned,
And what is the meaning of this to you?
They offered all that the brave may give
Where the selfish prey and the timid
pause,
Dearest to them than the right to live
Was the right to die in their country's
cause!
The crowd is granting them its ap-
plause,
Thinking that thus they receive their
due,
They have given much and have not
complained,
But what is the lesson your son has
learned,
And what is the meaning of this to you?
—S. E. Kiser.

World News

The Peace Congress is making headway with the terms of settlement affecting other countries than Germany. The boundaries of the new Czech-Slavic and Jugo-Slavic states have been drawn definitely and questions affecting Rumania have been determined. The Austrian representatives are in Versailles and will soon know the terms. An effort is being made to keep separate the representatives from Austria-Hungary and Germany, that they may not conspire.

The present German government is still giving expression to the opposition to the peace terms and denies reports that the peace will eventually be signed, regardless of the views of the government. Numerous petitions are said to be reaching the Pope at Rome to get him to use his influence in the line of modifying the terms and making them less harsh.

The question of referring the treaty of peace to the people of Germany has been suggested as one way of solving the question and of throwing the responsibility from the shoulders of the government. From all appearances there is a good deal of popular opposition to the treaty but nothing definite can at present be predicted as to the result of such referendum.

The Belgians are much incensed at the selection of the colors of the new German flag. They are the same as those used in the Belgian flag and could not easily be distinguished at a distance. It does not appear, thus far, that there has been any intentional imitation but the resentment is nothing but natural. Germany should select colors and designs that are different, at any rate, from those of the allies. Perhaps it is a case of German lack of humor.

Korea has sent a formal request to the Peace Congress to recognize the independence of that country. The case is surely a strong one and is based on almost every principle involved in the policy of self-determination as laid down by the Congress. The difficulty of the situation is the connection of Japan with the allies in the war against Germany. The Korean movement is one of the largest examples of passive resistance on record.

England has finally decided to send a commission to Egypt to investigate the causes of unrest which continue to exist. It has never been the policy of that country to deny freedom of action in large measures to the native Egyptian population, and such liberty has not been abused to any great extent. It is just such tolerance that has made England the successful governor of so many backward sections of the world.

The death of the Emir of Afghanistan was reported some time ago, and it has been followed, as was expected, by an uprising which is somewhat serious on account of the invasion of India. The aims of the whole movement seems to come from Russian influence and effort to push the cause of the Bolsheviks into the vast and ignorant hordes of India. The British army is already on the alert and will probably be able to hold the movement back.

A recent report gives much hope that Italy will retreat from her demands for the seaport of Fiume in return for mining concessions at other points. It is also mentioned that she gives up the Dodecanese Islands to Greece and thus withdraws from her ambitions for a colonial development in the direction of Asia Minor. These are both very wise decisions if they are true.

88TH SAILS FOR U. S. SOON

Men From Illinois, North Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa Assigned to Early Convoy.

Washington, May 19.—The Eighty-eighth division (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois) has been assigned to early convoy, the war department was notified by General Pershing. The following additional units also have been assigned for early return: Evacuation Ambulance Company 7, Companies 1 and 3 of the Second regiment, air service; motor transport repair units 301 and 302.

Kentucky News

Prof. J. G. Grabbe, of the University of Colorado, is being considered for the Presidency of Kentucky Wesleyan College to succeed President J. L. Clark who has resigned.

Kentucky won the great Victory Loan Handicap with sales totaling \$24,877,350. She was declared to be the first state in the Eighth (St. Louis) Federal Reserve District to go over the top. Kentucky's quota was \$24,795,150.

James D. Black, of Barbourville, Lieutenant Governor for three years, became Governor of Kentucky at 12:25 o'clock Monday afternoon. The oath was administered by Judge Rollin Hurt, of the Court of Appeals. The inauguration ceremonies were simple.

A. O. Stanley, of Kentucky, was sworn in Tuesday, May 20, as United States Senator. He was escorted by his colleague, Senator J. C. W. Beckham, to the desk of Vice President Marshall, who administered the oath of office. A number of friends of the former Governor were in the galleries to witness the simple ceremony.

The troubles anticipated by Louisville as to next winter's fuel gas are all over, and the situation which at first promised considerable litigation has been relieved. The Pennington Oil and Gas Company, composed of a number of wealthy West Virginia coal operators, has closed a contract with the Louisville Gas and Electric Company for a supply covering the next fifteen years.

The acreage of wheat in Kentucky is given at 21% more than last year's estimate. This is due largely to the efforts made last fall for an increased acreage at that time. The approximate acreage as of May 1st, 1919, was 106% as compared with 86% at the same time last year with conditions at 89%, which is slightly less than last year. Opinions vary as to the extent wheat has been injured by the extreme cold spell the latter part of April.

Total subscriptions to the Methodist Missionary Centenary Fund in the Kentucky Conference were \$425,800, according to reports reaching W. W. Ball, conference director, Tuesday night. Southern Methodists of the State raised \$40,647 during the day, and it is thought that the quota of \$600,000 will be easily reached before the close of the campaign Sunday, May 25. The Maysville district of the conference is leading with \$87,500; the Lexington district is second with \$84,500, and the Covington district ranks third with \$81,687.

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U. S. News

Another bonus for service men is proposed in a bill drafted by Representative Emerson, Ohio. He would give the fighters \$300 in addition to the \$60 granted by the last Congress.

Neither the British Admiralty nor the Air Ministry had received any news regarding the fate of Harry Hawker's Sopwith airplane, in which he flew from Newfoundland, in an attempt to cross the Atlantic, according to the last report. All available ships are searching for the machine.

Congress organized itself Tuesday during the first hours of the extraordinary session with the election of Representative Gillett as Speaker of the House and Senator Cummins, of Iowa, as President pro tempore of the Senate. Yesterday both houses met to hear President Wilson's message.

Nearly 11,000 troops of the American Expeditionary Forces arrived at New York Wednesday morning from France on the transports Siboney, Iowan, Rochambeau, Seranton and Arizona. The majority comprised units of the 29th, 33rd, 41st and 82nd Divisions and included Brig. Gen. Edward L. King, commanding the 65th Infantry Brigade, formerly the Illinois National Guard.

Formal notice of a contest in the election of Truman H. Newberry, Senator-elect from Michigan, was given when the filing in the Senate of petitions by Henry Ford, defeated Democratic candidate, asking for an investigation of campaign expenditures and a recount of the ballots. The charges are those presented by Mr. Ford last session to the Senate Elections Committee. Mr. Newberry, however, took his seat without objection.

President Wilson, in his message to Congress yesterday, recommended repeal of the wartime prohibition law — so far as it applies to wine and beer only; announced definitely that the railroad systems and telegraph and telephone lines would be returned to private ownership; urged a revision of war taxes particularly to abolish the manufacturers and retail sales exercises; and outlined generally a programme respecting labor. These were the "high spots" of the President's message cabled from Paris.

Rear Admiral Jackson, at Ponta Delgada, Azores Islands, hailed the Navy Department that the NC-4, which made a successful flight from Newfoundland to the Azores, had left Horta for Ponta

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U. S. PLANES REACH AZORES IN SEA FLIGHT

NC-4 Arrives at Horta, Island of Fayal, Azores, From Trepassey.

FLIES 13,000 MILES IN 14:13

"Columbus of the Air" Send Radio Messages to Destroyers Who Relay Them to American Naval Station at Bar Harbor, Me.

Washington, May 19.—The whole city was on the qui vive awaiting the final announcement of the arrival of the navy seaplane at Ponta Delgada, in the Azores. The navy department in particular is having the greatest difficulty in suppressing its elation over the success of the flyers on the longest and most dangerous leg of the flight to Europe. Although no word has been received from either the NC-1 or NC-3, naval officers believe both seaplanes have probably reached Ponta Delgada instead of joining the NC-4 at Horta.

Washington, May 19.—The navy seaplane NC-4 arrived at Horta, Island of Fayal, Azores, at 1:25 p. m. Greenwich time (9:25 a. m. Chicago time). The NC-4 left Trepassey, Newfoundland at 6:07 p. m., which would make her time fourteen hours and thirteen minutes for the 1,200 mile flight to Horta.

[The NC-4, first to reach the Azores, was the last to reach Trepassey, having been delayed on the first leg of its flight.] An intercepted message from the United States seaplane NC-4 said the weather was foggy near the Azores and this is taken to explain the landing at Horta, instead of continuing on to Ponta Delgada.

Traced Progress by Radio.

From the time the aerial voyagers left Trepassey bay shortly after 6 o'clock Friday night, until they had passed destroyer No. 13, more than 900 miles out, radio stations on this coast were able to trace their progress by intercepted radio messages. By this means the powerful government station at Bar Harbor, Me., kept the navy department "watch party" constantly informed regarding the expedition for more than eight hours. Although the radio apparatus on board the seaplanes was designed for a radius of only about 250 miles, the Maine station intercepted messages exchanged between the planes when they were more than 1,200 miles distant. This was declared by expert radio officers at the department to be one of the most surprising features of the epochal undertaking. When the flight was planned it was not expected that the stations on this side would be able to hear Commander Towers' messages after his squadron was 200 miles at sea.

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THE GRAND ARMY AT BERE

Words of Appreciation from a Veteran

Circular Letter No. 3, Headquarters Department of Kentucky, authorized me to get a ticket over the railroad and "fall in line" on the campus at Berea, May 14, 1919, and move by the "right flank," capture the best time any Yankee has had since he was "mustered out." The first line of defenses encountered was in rear of the depot and its flag bore one word of defiance, "WELCOME!" I fell in with the other divisions and we immediately went forward under command of Gen. LeVant Dodge and captured all the "tanks" and converted them into means of transportation to the "city set on a hill which cannot be hid." BERE! The city where Paul found the people addicted to the reading of the Bible, Berea in Madison county, Kentucky, where John G. Fee, the Lewis county martyr, for principle, put the Bible into politics, into the school and into the minds and hearts of all the generations of Berea's pupils from 1853 to 1919.

On the campus of Berea College where congregated today to the sessions from 1,500 to 2,000 pupils on a plat of land dedicated to Liberty and Freedom by that sterling old patriot, Cassius M. Clay, and con-

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PRAIRIE TROOPS LAND AT GOTHAM

Transport Mount Vernon, Carrying Part of 33rd Division, Arrives in New York.

SECRETARY DANIELS ON SHIP

Fighters Welcomed Home by Governor Lowden and Illinois Committee and New York Executive—Great Homecoming Planned.

New York, May 19.—The vanguard of the Prairie division arrived in New York after a year in the war. The men came on the transport Mount Vernon, traveling at an 18-knot clip. The navy department docked the vessel at pier 1, Hoboken. Three boats went down the bay to meet the Mount Vernon off quarantine. The New York mayor's welcome committee and a band were on a patrol boat. Governor Lowden headed the Illinois welcome committee and a party of 250 relatives and friends greeted the boys from the decks of the steamship Princess.

Maj. Gen. David Shanks and high officials of the army and navy went aboard the Mount Vernon from the army tug General Johnston. The navy officials welcomed Secretary Daniels,

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Read the Bargain Counter News on page four.

Patronize our home merchants. They have you in mind when they buy their stock of goods, and purchase a selection that will meet your needs.

It pays to advertise. One of The Citizen staff sold a typewriter twice — once to a lady in Indiana — because he advertised the article in The Citizen.

Reinhardt's speech on page two was given at the Memorial Exercises in Chapel, and we are encouraging soldiers to send in accounts of their experiences.

Students: Be sure to subscribe for The Citizen before going home.